The People's Korea

No. 1,141 EVERY SATURDAY MAY 7, 1983 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00)

RECEIVED
GENERAL DIVISION
MAY 1983
PROPERTY OF
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

# DPRK Chief Executive Stresses Unity among Newly-Emerging Nations As Seychellois President Visits Korea

**President Kim Il Sung shook hands with Seychellois President France Albert Rene at the airport who arrived in Pyongyang on April 24 as the sixth foreign leader who visited Korea this year.**

President Kim Il Sung April 24 stressed the urgent need for unity among the newly-emerging countries.

"Only when the newly-emerging countries support each other and closely cooperate in firm unity, will they be able to frustrate all manoeuvres of aggression and interference of the imperialists and their stooges and successfully build a new independent society," said the DPRK chief executive.

His statement came in a speech made by him at a banquet in honor of Seychellois President France Albert Rene who arrived in Pyongyang on April 24 at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung. (See Banquet Speeches on Page 2)

In his banquet speech, the Korean leader called the non-aligned movement and the newly-emerging countries "a powerful motive force" which can dynamically propel the struggle of the world progressive peoples to safeguard national independence and achieve the country's independent development.

"The present situation," the Korean leader stressed, "urgently demands that the non-aligned countries and the revolutionary peoples all over the world should further strengthen their revolutionary unity and militant solidarity to check and frustrate imperialist aggression and war policy."

President France Albert Rene of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and the Republic of Seychelles, said in his banquet speech, "The people of Seychelles are indeed greateful for the economic assistance provided by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea particularly in such key sectors as education and agriculture."

He continued:

"Your intervention has helped to stimulate growth in these vital fields of our development programme. Such cooperation between developing countries is praiseworthy and is an example which deserves to be followed by other Third World countries particularly within the context of South-South cooperation."

Pyongyang has urged Third World countries, newly-emerging countries and developing countries to strengthen unity among themselves with the special emphasis on economic cooperation.

The Seychellois President said, ". . . it is imperative that we developing countries of the Third World, should help one another, we in Seychelles remain convinced that by promoting cooperation among developing countries, a significant contribution can be made to the transformation of international economic relations."

He also said, "The Korean people,

(Continued on page 8)

## *51st Anniv. of KPA Celebrated, Various Functions Held in Pyongyang*

**On April 25, President Kim Il Sung, together with Mr. Kim Jong Il and other party and government top officials, watched a military exercise by a KPA unit. (KCNA Radiophoto)**

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea on April 25 celebrated 51st anniversary of the Korean People's Army (KPA).

Various functions took place in Pyongyang and local cities to celebrate the armed forces day. They included a grand central meeting, a presidential visit to a KPA unit for a look at its exercise and people's delegations' visits to KPA units.

On April 25, President Kim Il Sung accompanied by Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Military Committee, and other government and party top officials visited a KPA unit.

Watching the military training of the unit, President Kim Il Sung expressed deep satisfaction over the fact that the KPA has strengthened and developed to be one-beat-a-hundred revolutionary armed forces capable of annihilating at one blow any formidable enemy by intensifying the military combat and political training, upholding the Juche-based military line of the WPK, reported the KCNA on April 27.

At a grand central meeting held at the February 8 House of Culture on April 24, O Guk Ryol, Chief of General Staff of the KPA, delivered a report.(See His Report on Page 4)

The Chief of General Staff declared in his report: "We can say with high pride that we have built strong self-reliant military capabilities for defeating any enemy's aggression and reliably defending the security of the socialist fatherland and the gains of the revolution."

The U.S.'s scheme to start another war in Korea, he said, reached a grave stage due to the manoeuvres to form a tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea.

Meanwhile, people's delegations from all walks of life, including workers, farmers and working intellectuals, have visited units of the KPA and the Korean People's Security Forces (KPSF) to encourage officers who defend the country.

On April 25, Major General Han Ju Gyong, Senior Member of the Pyongyang side to the Military Armistice Commission, arranged a film reception and cocktail party on the occasion of the 51st anniversary of the KPA birthday.

On the same day, military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang placed wreaths at the monument to fallen fighters of the People's Army in Pyongyang.

Present on the occasion were generals and officers of the KPA.

## Pyongyang Publishes Memorandum

**The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on April 21 published a memorandum attacking the U.S.'s moves to complete a tripartite military alliance with Japan and south Korea. (See Summary of Memorandum on Page 8)**

**The memorandum gave an in-depth analysis of the three-way military alliance, calling it "a modern version of the anti-communist military alliance of fascist Germany, Japan and Italy."**

**It called upon the Korean people and other Asian people and all the peace-loving peoples of the world to heighten vigilance against the U.S.'s moves to form a triangular military alliance and determinedly struggle to check and frustrate them.**

# *Seychellois Efforts for Free, Peaceful Indian Ocean Is Fully Justifiable*

## Speech of President Kim Il Sung

**President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on April 24 in honour of France Albert Rene, President of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and President of the Republic of Seychelles, on an official goodwill visit to the DPRK and made a speech there.**

**Follows the full text of his speech:**

Your Excellency esteemed President France Albert Rene,

Dear guests from Seychelles,

Comrades and friends,

Today we are very much delighted to have met Comrade France Albert Rene, President of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and President of the Republic of Seychelles.

Allow me, on behalf of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Republic, the Korean People and on my own, to warmly welcome the visit to our country of Your Excellency President, our intimate friend, and your party.

This is the 3rd visit of Your Excellency esteemed President France Albert Rene to our country.

Comrade President has come all the way to visit our country from a far-off land on several occasions.

This is an expression of your special amity with and deep trust in us, and bears eloquent testimony to the firmness of the fraternal relations of friendship established between our two countries.

Korea and Seychelles, both being non-aligned countries, are standing on the same road for independence against imperialism and are closely united with each other because of their common aspirations for socialism.

We are very satisfied with the excellent development of the relations of mutual support and fraternal cooperation between our two countries.

It is a valuable support to our revolution that the Government of the Republic of Seychelles has scathingly condemned the south Korean military fascists for their outrageous suppression against the people and severed diplomatic relations with the south Korean authorities by displaying revolutionary spirit and braveness.

Your Excellency President have paid deep attention to the reunification question of Korea and delivered a good speech of encouragement to our people at the recent 7th Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries.

We are grateful for this and are very pleased to have such true comrades-in-arms as the Seychelois people.

Only when the new-emerging countries support each other and closely cooperate in firm unity, will they be able to frustrate all manoeuvres of aggression and interference of the imperialists and their stooges and successfully build a new independent society.

Today the non-aligned movement and the united force of the new-emerging countries represent a powerful motive force which dynamically propels the struggle of the world progressive peoples to safeguard national independence and achieve the country's independent development.

The present situation urgently demands that the non-aligned countries and the revolutionary peoples all over the world should further strengthen their revolutionary unity and militant solidarity to check and frustrate imperialist aggression and war policy.

The Government of Seychelles is striving to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace, nuclear-free zone, defend the natural resources of the Indian Ocean and strengthen unity and cooperation among the countries in this region.

We consider that the struggle of the Government of Seychelles and the littoral countries of the Indian Ocean to turn the ocean into a free and peaceful zone is fully justifiable both in the light of the ideal of the non-aligned movement and the demand of our times, and express our firm solidarity with it.

In accordance with the line of building socialism of Seychellois type advanced by their outstanding leader Comrade President France Albert Rene, the people of Seychelles are now striving to consolidate political and economic independence of the country, reform educational and health systems and build a society where everyone will enjoy an equal welfare.

We highly appreciate the successes being made by the people of Seychelles in their efforts to create a new life under the correct leadership of Comrade President, and sincerely wish prosperity of Seychelles, a beautiful island country on the Indian Ocean.

In the future, too, we will fight on dynamically to make the whole world independent in unity with all the progressive peoples of the world including the people of Seychelles.

Your Excellency esteemed President,

Your current visit to our country will prove an important contribution to further cementing friendship and solidarity between our two countries and expanding and developing the non-aligned movement.

In my delightful mood of having met you again, my intimate friend, to share views with each other and spend useful time together I would like to propose a toast:

To the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Seychelles,

To the prosperity and development of the Republic of Seychelles,

To the solidarity of the world peoples advocating *chajuzong* (independence... tr.),

To the good health of Your Excellency esteemed President France Albert Rene and madame,

To the good health of all guests from Seychelles, and to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

# *People of Seychelles Share Aspirations of Korean People for Korea's Peaceful Reunification*

## Speech of President France Albert Rene

**Follows the full text of a speech made by France Albert Rene, President of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and President of the Republic of Seychelles, at a banquet arranged in his honor on April 24 by President Kim Il Sung:**

Esteemed Comrade President,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Friends,

Words cannot express the joy I feel to set foot once more on the soil of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The achievements of the great Korean people have prompted me to pay yet another visit to this beautiful country. On behalf of my delegation, I would like, first and foremost, to convey our heartfelt gratitude to the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the warm welcome and for the most generous hospitality extended to us. It is needless to say that our stay will be a most memorable event.

My visit here today marks yet another significant step in the enhancement of the growing relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. Today, five years after we laid the foundation of our common desire to cooperate, I note with satisfaction the dimension that this cooperation has taken. In spite of the economic difficulties developing countries have encountered as a result of the world recession, your country has willingly agreed to share your achievements with us. This, Comrade President, is a sign of your genuine friendship for U.S. The people of Seychelles are indeed grateful for the economic assistance provided by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea particularly in such key sectors as education and agriculture.

Your intervention has helped to stimulate growth in these vital fields of our development programme. Such cooperation between developing countries is praiseworthy and is an example which deserves to be followed by other Third World countries particularly within the context of south-south cooperation.

At a time when inequality and injustice are rampant between the north and the south, at a time when few countries are prepared to replace the existing decadant order by a new system of balanced development and growth, at a time when few developed nations show a willingness to promote real development in the poorer countries, it is imperative that we developing countries of the Third World, should help one another. We in Seychelles remain convinced that by promoting cooperation among developing countries, a significant contribution can be made to the transformation of international economic relations. The Korean people, under the wise guidance of the great leader Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Kim Jong Il, have demonstrated that they are conscious of the struggle of the peoples of Africa to achieve a higher standard of living. This spirit has characterised the relations of cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Seychelles and I know that it will continue to do so in the years ahead.

Comrade President, the successes of an independent nation cannot be achieved without peace and security. The will and determination of the Korean people to build a strong self-reliant society in accordance with Juche idea is manifest. The industrial, technical and cultural development of your people is indeed a source of inspiration to the Seychellois people. Under your wise leadership they have attained a high degree of economic and social prosperity.

Success unfortunately always breeds jealousy and the Korean experience has attracted enemies which would like to halt their progress and achievements. These forces, motivated by selfish interests have no concern whatsoever for the genuine interests of the people. The recent acts of provocation against your country and people perpetrated by imperialist forces wishing to extend their hegemonism in the Korean Peninsula are a constant reminder of the relentless efforts of your enemies to frustrate your progress. Let me assure you, Comrade President, that during those difficult moments, you can always count on the solidarity of the entire Seychellois nation. Such threats are yet another manifestation of imperialist designs to perpetuate the artificial division of your country. The great Korean people are today unhappily divided. Yet their aspiration for freedom and unity has not faltered.

The people of Seychelles share the aspirations of the Korean people for a peaceful reunification of their homeland and will continue to strive for this goal by intensifying diplomatic action towards this end.

Allow me, Comrade President, to applaud the realism of the ten-point political programme you have set forth and which was adopted during the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party in October 1980, namely that of unifying the country by founding confederal republic in which north and south exercise their autonomy. This would entail the withdrawal of the foreign military presence in the south and thus put an end to the imperialist-engineered antagonism between north and south. The struggle for reunification is long and arduous but I am confident that victory is in sight.

The Republic of Seychelles also has its own problems. Our independence and sovereignty have been threatened more than once by forces bent on destabilisation who do not hesitate to hire paid killers as was evident in the mercenary aggression of November 25th 1981. The continuing growth of military rivalry in the Indian Ocean, the proliferation of military bases and the convergence of warships into the area also pose a threat to peace and security in the region. Unless the countries of the Indian Ocean can realise their legitimate aspirations to live in peace, free from the threat of foreign military confrontation or intervention, their efforts to raise the standards of living of their people will continue to be frustrated. We will consequently continue to struggle for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace without delay. Peace, we believe, should be extended to all areas of the globe. In a world which is increasingly turbulent and insecure, peace and peaceful co-existence should be the central issues of our time.

Comrade President, I wish to pledge that the peace we are searching should be one based on justice and equality because the intolerable inequality and exploitation established by colonialism and imperialism remain the most important causes of tension, conflict and violence in the world today.

In conclusion, may I propose to toast:

–the further strengthening of the friendship between the Korean and Seychellois people;

–the successful achievements of hte Korean revolution under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il;

–the peaceful reunification of Korea and the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo;

–a genuine and meaningful peace in the world;

–the long life and health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung;

–the long life and health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il;

–the health of all the friends present here.

By Muhammad al Missuri

# "Kimilsungist Cause Admirably Carried Forward" (9)

## Artist of Leadership

(Continued from the No. 1,140 issue of The People's Korea)

When it comes to materializing the far-reaching plan and lofty aim of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, he willingly takes whatever task upon himself, no matter how difficult and arduous, and carriers it on to the end with indomitable energy and without sleep and rest. This is an unchangeable rule for him.

He says that a high target should be set from the first to work vigorously and to rouse the ebullient zeal and revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses, and so always pushes everything forward boldly and daringly.

This was the case when the 100 kilometre-long pipelines for conveying ore concentrates from Musan, the huge iron ore production base, to Chongjin, the metallurgical base on the east coast, were built.

With the reconstruction and expansion of the mine along modern lines, the transport of ore concentrates posed a difficult problem. The respected President Kim Il Sung conceived a plan for laying pipelines over a long distance of 100 kilometres across steep mountains in order to solve the problem.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il ensured that the pipelines which required an enormous sum of investments were completed in a short period of time through a bold and daring struggle for building them as desired by the great leader.

Indeed, he burns away passivism, conservatism, senility and stagnation with the flames of youthful vigour and unquenchable enthusiasm and plans all work in a revolutionary and militant way to lead it to victory.

It is one of the splendid qualities of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il as a skilled artist of leadership to push forward everything unremittingly to the finish. He never flinches before difficulties or leaves a thing on hand unfinished to take up a new task.

Struggle after struggle, advance after advance—this is the method of guidance and the style of leadership he sticks to always.

It happened when the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il was organizing the great battle of loyalty to ensure the pre-schedule fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy before the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea to be celebrated in October 1975. That year in Korea, a nationwide aid to the farming areas was organized on an unprecented scale and industry was confronted with the urgent task of increasing exports.

The job was too enormous to cope with, so some officials wavered and suggested cutting a little the plans of industrial production for the two months when aid had to be given to the rural areas. At that time the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il said that it was absolutely impermissible to waver in this matter because our decision to fulfil the Six-Yar Plan ahead of time, that is, before the 30th birthday of the Party, had been declared publicly in and out of the country, and vigorously guided the work to give aid to the countryside as planned and to enable industry to fulfil its plan through an unremitting struggle.

As a result, while aid to the farming districts was more than doubled that year as compared with the previous year industry overfulfilled its plans for the two months by 22 and 43 per cent respectively.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is indeed a leader of youth possessing unfailing energy, burning enthusiasm and bubbling vigour.

This lofty thinking and leadership of his is transformed into the activities and lives of people to make the whole country vibrating with a youthful spirit in the true sense of the word.

In Korea today even the aged people who are in the latter stage of their life, to say nothing of the new, younger generation, are rejuvenated and advancing steadily to perform innovations and wonders.

His leadership is just like the magic of a veteran juggler and so it produces innovations and wonders that beffle imagination wherever it is extended.

Indeed, the leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is literally an art of revolution.

## To Develop Workers' Party of Korea into Everlasting Kimilsungist Party

A long historical period of time has elapsed ever since party politics started on the globe. It is a century-long duration, even when counting it from the day on which the revolutionary party of the working class emerged. In this period, thousand of, tens of thousands of political parties of every stripe and hue existed in the world and they respectively put forward much-vaunted ruling programme and doctrine, each passing itself off as the only great party whose mission was to bring mankind freedom, rights and happiness and transform the world.

Many of them, however, ceased to exist, without leaving any trace in the then human history. To crown all, parties which were founded by great persons who earned world-wide fame are swayed to the Left or to the Right to become degenerate, as years flow on and as one generation is being replaced by another. In consequence, things have come to such a pass that both society and people can hardly recognize the value of their existence.

The name of great party will not be given for its long history, nor the honour be bestowed upon it for its size. This precious appellation and honour can be conferred only on a party united by a great leader and united with a single ideology and purpose around the leader, a party which has performed brilliant exploits as dictated by the times and history, a party which remains invariable for ever, though history runs its cycle and the replacement of one generation by another continues. We saw a genuine revolutionary party of this type in Korea.

The Workers' Party of Korea is a dignified, militant party which, with the respected President Kim Il Sung as its leader, has tempered itself steel-strong, overcoming all trials and weathering through storm and stress, in the course of leading the Korean revolution along the highway of victory; it is a great party which has accomplished imperishable feats for the nation and humanity, for the times and the revolution.

It has now reached a new stage in its development.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The major success achieved in Party work in the years we are reviewing is that solid organizational and ideological foundations were laid for carrying our revolutionary cause through to the end and developing our Party into an everlasting Juche party. This means that the fundamental question decisive to the destiny of the Party and the revolution has been solved splendidly in our country."

This is a significant remark which gives a great pleasure not only to the Korean people but also to the revolutionaries and progressive personages of the world.

I am not a man affiliated with any party nor an expert having a deep knowledge of the party.

However, from my sense of duty as an adherent of Kimilsungism, as a writer who has been concerned about the future of the cause of Kimilsungism, I paid close attention to the Workers' Party of Korea during my recent visit.

Wherever I toured I could hardly find such a country as Korea where the leading role of the Party as the General Staff of the revolution is strikingly evident, its militant power is very strong and the confidence of the popular masses in the Party is profound.

In retrospect, the prospects of the revolution and the destiny of the popular masses in each country depend largely on how the party leading them fulfils its mission and role.

The historical experience of the international working-class movement teaches the valuable truth that the party's mission and role were determined, without exception, by its guiding ideology, regardless of any historical period or stage.

The party's might stems unconquerably from the banner of the guiding ideology and its influence.

The path of the Korean revolution has been a glorious historical course along which the Korean people constantly made a big stride forward, winning victory after victory, under the banner of immortal Kimilsungism. This road they have traversed, hewing out their destiny, under the Party's leadership is, of course, not a royal road.

They had to overcome many trying ordeals they encountered at every step, and they were also compelled to wage a serious struggle against the enemy within and without and opportunists of all shades.

The Workers' Party of Korea, however, raised higher the banner of Kimilsungism, as great obstacles were thrown in the way of the revolution, and the situation became more complicated, and pulled through all sorts of difficulties without the slightest vacillation.

By virtue of this Juche-oriented leadership of the Party, the Korean people have been able to rely on their own efforts, according to their own discretion under so complex circumstances, and able to push the revolution forward continuously, bringing about an upswing, without the least setbacks and vicissitudes.

The Workers' Party of Korea has now started a new, higher stage of historical march for carrying the glorious cause of Kimilsungism through to consummation. It is none other than the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who stands in the van of this onward movement.

He advanced a revolutionary policy, that is, in order to complete the cause of Kimilsungism, the Party, the political staff for this cause, should, first of all, be imbued with the Juche idea. And he is intelligently leading the struggle for achieving this purpose.

The fact that a slogan calling for impregnating the whole Party with the Juche idea came to the fore signified an epocal event of great significance in the development of the Korean revolution and in the political life of the Korean people.

Today the members of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean working people, putting unshaken faith only in their leader's revolutionary idea, great Kimilsungism, are firmly knitted together into a steel-like contingent in which the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people are activated as one under his unitary leadership.

Indeed, the rock-firm unity and cohesion of the Workers' Party of Korea based on Kimilsungism is on the highest-ever level in history.

As to any other ideas alien from Kimilsungism, there is no room for them to gain ground in the Workers' Party of Korea.

The whole Party acts at a word of command and rises up on a signal, from its Central Committee down to the cells in factories and farm villages, from the Politbureau Members of the Central Committee down to the rank-and-file members. This is what the Workers' Party of Korea is like now.

The revolutionary cause pioneered by a leader is to be brought to consummation in the process of defending the revolutionary traditions created by him and inheriting and developing these traditions continuously. Therefore, what stand and attitude a party takes towards the revolutionary traditions is a fundamental question affecting the fate of revolution.

In Korea today, the inheritance of the revolutionary traditions is presented as a matter of vital importance for the Party's existence and as a most weighty task decisive to the issue of the revolution and construction.

The might of the Workers' Party of Korea as the glorious revolutionary party leading the cause of Kimilsungism to final victory emanates from the very fact that the revolutionary traditions created by the leader are so highly treasured as mentioned above.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is closely uniting all members of society into indestructible revolutionary ranks by arming the entire Party and people firmly with the revolutionary traditions.

In factories, farm villages, schools and elsewhere, one can see that Party organizations are energetically pushing ahead with the work of equipping the Party members and working people with the revolutionary traditions, regarding it as a primary task in defending the Party and the revolution and in carrying the cause of Kimilsungism through to the end.

Thus, all the younger generation who have grown up under the new system after liberation are well aware of how the present-day splendid reality and happiness came to them, and, filled with an adamant determination to bring the revolutionary cause to completion, they are fully preparing themselves as valuable heirs to the Korean revolution.

This is a precious success of the Workers' Party of Korea, a success that cannot be exchanged for anything.

What left an especially deep imprint on my mind during the recent visit was that the valuable assets gained by the great leader President Kim Il Sung in the crucible of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle were showing their worth with greater brilliance.

Thanks to the wise guidance of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who gets these assets steadily unearthed and enriches them, giant monumental structures which will shine for ever down through generations rose imposingly at the revolutionary battlesites and revolutionary sites in all parts of the country, including Mt. Wangjae and Lake Samji.

Further, many classical masterpieces created in the days of the anti-Japanese struggle, among them "Sea of Blood", "A Flower Girl" and "The Fate of a Self-defence Corps Man", have been reproduced according to the original, stirring the hearts of the people all over the world.

The revolutionary site newly built on Mt. Wangjae near the Taman River in the northern fringe of Korea at the personal instance of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il and under his guidance symbolizes the unshakable will and faith of the Korean people who are determined to preserve and glorify to all eternity the revolutionary achievements made by the respected leader President Kim Il Sung.

The grand monumental structures on Mt. Wangjae consist of the main sculptured groups of figures, the torch tower, sculptures depicting the aid to anti-Japanese guerrillas by the people and the anti-Japanese armed struggle, all of which stand with the bronze statue of the great President Kim Il Sung as the centre. Unfolding an impressive scene all round, they bring into bold relief the validity of Kimilsungism and its invincible vitality as well as the sagacious leadership and lofty virtue of the great Kim Il Sung who has led the Korean revolution to victory.

The statue of the great President Kim Il Sung [illegible] stands majestically, his mantle hem flying in the wind, with his clenched fist raised high, strongly appealing to the entire Korean people to rise in the sacred cause of national liberation, and with his cap-carrying hand put on the shoulder of a child symbolizing the future of Korea. Looking up to the statue, all visitors feel their hearts swell up with the glory to the Korean revolution which started travelling the road of victory thanks to him.

Sculptured figures of anit-Japanese guerrillas, workers, peasants, students, intellectuals and children look chocked with emotions as they acclaimed the great leader whose appearance they had waited so anxiously in the darkness lingering for ages. They seem to swallow the lump in their throats, their hearts glowing with the vow to fight doggedly to carry through the revolutionary line of Juche laid down by him.

The torch tower soars to a height of 66 metres which is enough to be called the loftiest of its kind in Korea. It shoots into the blue, as if demonstrating the revolutionary mettle of the Korean people, bequeathing to posterity the historic monuments of revolution associated with Mt. Wangjae and the immortal revolutionary expolits of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Indeed, this magnificent monument vividly brings out the great feats accomplished by President Kim Il Sung in 1933 when he took his steps for the first advance into the homeland, with the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under his command, and expanded and developed the revolution over the length and breadth of the country. It also clearly delineates the revolutionary stamina of the Korean people who, united closely around him, brought about an upsurge in the revolution by their own efforts, cleaving the rugged path of revolution.

(To be continued)

# Pyongyang Hits U.S. New War Attempt in Korea, Tripartite Mil. Alliance

## —Chief of KPA General Staff—

*Comrade O Guk Ryol, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, delivered a report at the central meeting marking the 51st anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army which was held in Pyongyang on April 24, KCNA reported on Apr. 25.*

The reporter pointed out that President Kim Il Sung put forward the policy of building standing revolutionary armed forces in the early period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) on April 25, 1932, through the struggle for its implementation. From that time, the glorious history of our revolutionary armed forces started, the reporter stressed.

Noting that the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the outstanding and tested guidance of the President waged a heroic struggle for 15 years and finally defeated the Japanese imperialist aggression forces and perfcrmed the imperishable exploit of accomplishing the historic cause of national liberation, he said:

The revolutionary armed units of our people founded and brought up by the great leader in the flames of bloody battles against Japanese imperialism were a solid military guarantee for the final victory of the anti-Japanese revolutionary war and constituted a firm organizational backbone in founding our Party and building a regular army after liberation.

With a deep penetration into the lawful demand of the building of revolutionary armed forces and the situation prevailing after liberation, the great leader reorganised the revolutionary armed forces founded and strengthened in the flames of the anti-Japanese war into a modern regular army and thereby brilliantly solved the problem of army building after the seizure of power.

The development of the KPRA into the Korean People's Army (KPA), a regular army, enabled our people to firmly defend the revolution, frustrating at every step the continued aggresive and new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the reporter said:

The KPA has entered a new period of its development for modelling the whole army on the Juche idea under the leadership of our Party. In this fruitful struggle, it has came to posses more distinct revolutionary features as an army of the great Comrade Kim Il Sung, an army of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea, and its might has grown beyond comparison.

A high sense of loyalty to defend the Party and the leader at the cost of their lives and firmly defend the country and the gains of the revolution, indomitable fighting spirit and the traditional traits of the unity between the superior and the subordinate based on revolutionary comradeship and the untiy between the army and the people — these are the political and moral superiority of the Korean People's Army and the source of its invincible might for defeating any aggression army.

We can say with high pride that we have built strong self-reliant military capabilities for defeating any enemy's aggression and reliably defending the security of the socialist fatherland and the gains of the revolution.

All the victories and exploits shining on the road covered by our revolutionary armed forces for more than half a century of the glorious history of the Korean revolution are a victory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's military idea of self-reliance in defence and a glorious tradition of his outstanding and tested leadership.

The reporter went on:

The internal and external situation of our country is very complex and tense and the road ahead of our revolution is arduous as ever.

The U.S. imperialists who have occupied south Korea by force of arms and subjected our people to the tragedy of national division for nearly 40 years, defined it as the first and foremost goal in realising their aggressive Asian strategy to swallow up the whole of Korea and are working overtime to ignite another war in our country.

The frantic "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises staged by the U.S. imperialist aggressors throughout south Korea for two months and a half from February 1 were a "test war" to further perfect and carry into practice the long-projected plan for a war of aggression against the northern half of Korea and an open military provocation to lead the situation of our country to the brink of war.

The vicious scheme of the U.S. imperialists to unleash a new war in Korea reached a graver stage due to the manoeuvres to form a tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korean puppets.

The frantic, criminal moves of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to heighten the tension and provoke a new war in Korea aroused strong animous curse and denunciation among the entire Korean people and the world's peaceloving people.

Nevertheless, the traitor Chon Du Hwan is hell bent on preparations for a war to slaughter fellow countrymen in colluson with the foreign aggressors and hard at work to offer our territory as foreign forces battlefield, declaring that south Korea is a stronghold for "security" of the United States and Japan.

This proves that though the Chon Du Hwan clique is loudly talking about "dialogue" and "peaceful unification," this clique, in actuality, is rushing headlong along the road of war at the instigation of U.S. imperialism.

The officers and men of our People's Army and people value peace and do not want war, but will turn out as one in a decisive battle if any enemy dare invade the sacred soil of our fatherland and deal an annihilating blow at the aggressors to defend the socialist fatherland.

If the U.S. imperialists and their stooges persistently ignite another war in Korea in defiance of our repeated warnings, they will only meet a shameful defeat and death.

The U.S. imperialists must clearly realise the unshakable will of our people to defend their country at the cost of their lives and give up adventurous war manoeuvres at once and withdraw from south Korea without delay, taking along all their weapons for aggression including nuclear weapons.

The Japanese reactionaries must remember the historical lesson of the past when they were dealt a hard blow to sustain a defeat, while following the road of overseas aggression, stop running riot and give up the scheme to stage a comeback to our country.

The traitor Chon Du Hwan must be clearly mindful that if he perpetrately acts indiscreetly, seized with a war fever, as an executor of the aggressive and belligerent policy of his U.S. and Japanese masters, it will result only in bringing earlier his own disgraceful destruction, discontinue treacherous acts and step down from power without delay.

If the danger of war is to be removed and peace consolidated in our country, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces must be withdrawn from south Korea and Korea be reunified.

On January 18, the political parties and social organisation in the northern half of the Republic proposed the convocation of a joint conference of the political parties and social organisations in north and south to discuss the question of forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea in order to fulfil this urgent national task.

We always keep the door of dialogue open to the patriots in south Korea calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces.

He who truly values the dignity and interests of the nation and aspires after the country's peace and peaceful reunification must not tolerate the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' occupation of south Korea but resolutely oppose it and actively respond to our patriotic initiative.

When the U.S. imperialist aggressors are driven out of south Korea, the entire Korean people in north and south will establish a unified state, independent, democratic, neutral and peaceloving, by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, a most reasonable proposal for reunification, which was advanced by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The reporter stressed the need to further strengthen our revolutionary armed forces.

The Korean people will in the future, too, as in the past, energetically struggle to build a new, independent world free from imperialism and war, all manner of foreign domination and subjugation in firm unity with the peoples of the socialism and non-aligned countries and all the progressive people of the world, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence, the reporter stressed in conclusion.

# Rodong Sinmun on Planned Mil. Drill of Japan's SDF

The projected military exercise of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" directly on the Korean Peninsula where a touch-and-go situation is prevailing is a very rash provocation designed to complete combat preparedness for instantly launching into aggressive military action against the Korean people from the sky, ground and sea in case the U.S. ignite another war.

So said Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on Apr. 23 in a commentary pointing to the fact that the air "Self-Defence Force" of Japan plans to hold a joint exercise within this year in south Korea with the "F-16" fighter-bomber unit of the U.S. airforce.

The author of the commentary, said:

The Japanese reactionaries' dispatch of their "Self-Defence Forces" to south Korea across the East Sea of Korea under the name of the military exercise is virtually an overseas dispatch of troops and signifies the first step on the road of imperialistic military aggression.

The expansion of the theatre of the military exercises of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" to the Korean Peninsula tells that the Japanese militarists have made it a fait accompli to participate in the U.S. imperialists' new war of division of operational assignments but also are going over to the stage of familiarization and completion of combat action on the spot.

This is very serious developments and poses a direct threat to our Republic.

It is a long-projected plan of the U.S. imperialists to inveigle the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" into another war in Korea. Since the emergence of the bellicose Nakasone government in Japan, the problem of dispatching the Japanese expeditionary forces to Korea has been rapidly pushed forward.

What is all the more serious is the fact that the Japanese militarists are not going to stop short of risking a nuclear war in holding a joint exercise with nuclear-capable "F-16" fighter-bombers of the U.S. imperialists.

The Japanese reactionaries, following the U.S. imperialists' war strategy, try to serve them as their disgraceful mercenary and shock force in their war of aggression in Korea.

The rash acts of Japan gravely jeopardize peace in Asia and the world and will bring immeasurable disasters to Japan herself.

## *NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG*

**MAR. 23**

* Leabua Jonathan, Prime Minister of Lesotho, met DPRK ambassador to his country Kang Su Myong.

Expressing support to the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country, the Prime Minister of Lesotho said that Korea must not be divided into two but be reunified into one.

Pointing out that the Korean people would surely win in the struggle for national reunification, the Prime Minister stressed:

We consider that proposals for the reunification of the country advanced by President Kim Il Sung are most fair and reasonable ones.

The Prime Minister expressed satisfaction with the favorable development of friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Lesotho.

**MAR. 24**

* A plan for cultural exchange between the Governments of the DPRK and the German Democratic Republic for 1983-1984 was signed in Berlin.

* Li Yong Hak, Korean ambassador to the Republic of Tunisia, paid a courtesy call on Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali.

The Tunisian Prime Minister wished the Korean people many successes in their endeavours to build a new society.

**MAR. 25**

* A working plan for scientific cooperation for 1983-1984 between the Academies of Sciences of the DPRK and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Berlin.

**MAR. 27**

* A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of Ethiopia headed by Wendimu Dejene, General Manager of Addis Ababa Schools arrived in Pyongyang.

*Luis Aires, delegate for the study of the Juche idea of Portugal, arrived in Pyongyang.

**MAR. 28**

* Mario Cissoko, delegate for the study of the Juche idea of Guinea-Bissau, arrived in Pyongyang.

* Prof. and Dr. Friedrich Epstein of Graz Technical University of Austria arrived in Pyongyang.

**MAR. 29**

* A Party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Hwang Jang Yop, Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, left Pyongyang to attend celebrations of the Fourth anniversary of the national day of Malta.

* A friendship visiting group of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK headed by its vice-Minister Chon In Chol left Pyongyang for a visit to China.

* A Chinese delegation of Metrological science and technology headed by Du Fangjiong, Chief of Foreign Division of the State Bureau of Metrology of the People's Republic of China, arrived in Pyongyang.

* Mahmoud Khabbazzadeh, Manager of International Division of the Iranian paper "Ettel Ettela'at," arrived in Pyongyang.

**MAR. 30**

* Antonio Ramalho Eanes, President of Portugal, met ambassador of the DPRK to Portugal Chon Yong Jin.

Referring to the friendly relations between Korean and Portugal, he hoped that Korea would be reunified at an early date in conformity with the will and desire of the Korean people.

* A protocol of the 8th meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee between the DPRK and the Republic of Cuba was signed in Havana.

**MAR. 31**

* A plan for cooperation in public health and medical science between the Ministries of Public Health of the DPRK and the Mongolian Peo-

(To be continued on page 5 )

*Compositions of Korean Students in Japan*

# Getting on Reunification Train

Chug-chug, puff-puff,

A train for "reunification is running. The train carrying my classmates and teachers is running in full steam. The train carrying us is a real train named *"Jegoichi,"* which is exhibited in the Setagaya Park, in front of our school. After school, we go to the park, where we play train.

As I wrote in my composition, I visit famous places in Korea by the reunification train.

Follows my composition:

* * * * * * * * * *

The name of the reunification train is *"Kotpongori* (bud)." We, getting on a train named *"Kotpongori"* and smiling. My heart was bursting with joy.

"First of all I want to go to Pyongyang by the reunification train."

"I'm going to my hometown."

"I want to go to Mangyongdae (birthplace of President Kim Il Sung)."

"Let's visit all places from Mt. Paekdu to Pusan (in south Korea), following a Korean map." My classmates agreed with me. We decided to start from Mt. Paekdu.

The sun was shining. The best day to make a trip.

Let's start. Chug-chug, puff-puff. The train began to run, puffing off black smoke. The train is running for Chonji at the foot of Mt. Paekdu. We took care not to fall from the train, while enjoying a view.

Just at that moment, smoke hindered our view. My classmates made a fuss about it. After a while, we were able to see the blue sky. We looked down and found clouds which we had thought to be smoke. We took a rest for a while at Chonji Station on Mt. Paekdu, where we got off the train and saw snow there.

We grasped snow and trod on the snow. We made a snowman.

We had a rest and enjoyed ourselves there. It was time to leave there.

We set off for Pyongyang. We went down speedily from the top of Mt. Paekdu, as if we were getting on a roller coaster. We were scared. We arrived at Pyongyang without stop. Pyongyang Station was big. This was because, I thought, Pyongyang is visited by many foreigners in order to meet President Kim Il Sung. We decided first of all to meet President Kim Il Sung.

the reunification train.

Then, we visited a department store in Pyongyang with the President. We saw a large number of television sets, refrigerators. We were surprised at a large assortment of clothes, TV sets, refrigerators, etc.

Next, we went to a children's park, where we saw many children standing in a queue in front of astro fighters.

"Yipes! It's funny." We also stood in a queue in front of astro fighters.

We looked down on Pyongyang from an airplane. We saw roofs of many houses. A river is flowing through the city. Many trees were planted. Beautiful scenery like a picture. We went to Mangyongdae.

Chug-chug. Our reunification train was ready to leave Pyongyang station for Songdowon (Wonsan), a recreation resort.

We hurried to the station. We managed to be in time for the train. The train turned to left and began to run, "chug-chug, puff-puff." We saw the sea in the distance.

"That is Songdowon". We shouted in a loud voice. That was Songdowon as we thought. Common gulls were flying above the sea. People were plunging into the water from a diving platform. Barges were seen on the sea.

We wanted to swim there. But, unfortunately the train went on running.

"Oh! That's a matter for regret!." When we were disappointed, unable to get off at Songdowon, we just arrived at Mt. Kumgang.

Mt. Kumgang is a beautiful mountain. Nymphs seemed to fly down to Mt. Kumgang from the heaven.

We gathered pebbles and put them in our sacks, which we wanted to present to our friends in our hometown. We carried heavy sacks on our backs and got on the train.

We now acrossed the 38th parallel for Seoul.

We came to a station in Seoul. We decided to visit hometowns of our classmates together.

At first, we visited North Kyongsang Province.

"Oh! That is Chomsondae, the oldest astronomical observatory built in the Silla period."

One of the classmates, whose native place is North Kyongsang Province, said, "That is the Pulguk Temple (built in the Silla period). I saw a picture of this temple in the class. I think I am right."

He spoke boastfully of the Pulguk Temple and Chomsondae. While we listened to him, the train ran for South Kyongsang Province carrying us. The train crossed Mt. Chiri, one of the famous mountains in south Korea."

The unification train went on chug-chug, puff-puff. It seemed to be exhausted. After crossing Mt. Chiri, the train ran along the seashore of South Kyongsang Province.

Heakumgang, of South Kyongsang Province is famous for its beautiful scenic spot, where we had a rest.

Next, we went to Cholla Province, where we visited the Honam Plains, under the guidance of one of our classmates – his native place is Cholla Province. Rice plants were swaying in the breeze on the Honam Plains.

I thought Korea has many beautiful scenic spots and is a country producing ample rice, fruits, marine products, etc.

The trip by the reunification train was fun.

I wish my homeland will be united as early as possible and we will be able to get on a reunification train. **(By Li Ryong, 3rd year of the Tokyo Korean No.8 Elementary School)**

# A Touch-Me-Not (1)

Old Tale

We sow seeds of a balsam in a flower bed when the spring season comes around every year and pluck its red petals when the summer season comes.

Korean people have often tinted their fingernail with its red petals.

The following story about this custom has been told from generation to generation.

* * * * * * * * *

Long, long time ago, Bong Ii and her mother lived in an out-of-the-way mountain village.

At the age of two, her father got ill and died. Thereupon, Bong Ii's mother lived, regarding her daughter as her only treasure. Bong Ii, also, grew so dutiful to her mother that her mother led a happy life even in poverty and hunger.

Autumn had come, and the sky was blue and every mountain was tinged with red.

Bong Ii and her mother left their home for a field to pick gleanings.

They gleaned and gleaned from early in the morning until it got so dark that they could not see any gleanings.

When a jet-black night fell, Bong Ii would look up at the twinkled sky on her way home together with her mother.

"Mother! Just look up at that star. It seems the star twinkle more beautifully this evening. What is the name of that star? Bong Ii asked her mother.

"That star is the child (*Tongja* star in Korean) star . It contains the soul of a child who tried to rescue his brothers who were dying of his stepmother's maltreatment." So saying in a gentle voice, her mother told her the story about a pure-minded boy.

Though Bong Ii had heard her mother talk about ten-odd times, she wanted to hear her again.

Bong Ii made up her mind to become a noble-minded person like *Tongja*.

Hearing her mother's story and looking up at the beautiful *Tongja* star twinkling like a jewel, it seemed to Bong Ii as if the star were smiling at them.

One day, when Bong Ii and her mother was about to leave the place where they had been gleaning, Hong Malum appeared from nowhere, looking at them with glaring eyes like brass bells.

With a basket full of gleanings, they tried to avoid him, as they knew well that Hong Malum was greedy and ill-tempered.

"You shameless women! Where are you doing here? Whom is this farm owned by, huh? Can't you leave here after giving me some gleanings? You shameless women!" he came up close to them, shouting.

Surprised at Hong Malum's words, Bong Ii's mother stopped and said with great composure, "Sir, all their gleanings were not gathered from your farm. Even though these gleanings were gathered from this farm, is it a crime to gather fallen grains after a harvest and why are the grains yours?"

"What? You swag your tongue rudely? Huh, rude woman." he said and beat Bong Ii's mother ruthlessly with a stick.

She fell down on the ground.

Unable to repress her anger any longer, Bong Ii said, hanging on his stick, "Please beat me for my mother! She is my only mother. Forgive my mother, please . . ."

But Hong Malum left them, taking their gleanings from them.

(To be continued)

*Korean Paintings "Peonies" By Han Song Hwi (1979)*

(Continued from page 4 )

ple's Republic for 1983-1984 was signed in Pyongyang.

**APR. 2**

* A delegation of the Korean Musicians Union left Pyongyang for a visit to the Soviet Union.

* A delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Chol Sik, vice-President of the Academy of Sciences, left Pyongyang by train to attend a Symposium on the Questions of North-South Talks and Economic Cooperation among Third World Countries scheduled in China.

**APR. 3**

* Ji Pengfei, Member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China and State Councillor, met the party workers delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Byong Bae, vice-Director of a Department of the WPK Central Committee at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

**APR. 4**

* A delegation of British Labour Members of Parliament arrived in Pyongyang.

* A delegation of the International Music Council headed by Narayana Menon, ex-President and Honorary Member of the Council arrived in Pyongyang.

* Yemi Oyeneye, Chairman of the study group of the Nigerian Union of Teachers Lagos State wing on the Juche idea and the works of President Kim Il Sung arrived in Pyongyang.

* A Costa Rican delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Jose Bulgarrety arrived in Pyongyang.

* Albert Marouani, professor of Nice University of France arrived in Pyongyang.

* A Soviet table tennis selected team arrived in Pyongyang.

(KCNA)

# Lovely Envoys from Pyongyang Given

*Amidst the great expectation and attention of the public the curtain rose a performance of the Pyongyang Students and Children Art Troupe on the evening of April 8 at Kani-Hoken Hall in Tokyo.*

*It is its second visit to Japan since its first in 1978.*

*The troupe has visited tens of countries giving performances in front of some 3,000,000 people of more than 100 countries, including some 100 heads of state.*

*While the Apr. 8 performance was attended by many parliamentarians of the Japan Socialist Party, the Clean Government Party and the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan who are active members of the Korea-Japan Friendship Promoting Parliamentarian Union.*

*Also attending there were prominent Japanese from various circles such as writers, musicians, university professors and more than 40 members of the diplomatic corps in Japan from 14 countries, including the 7 ambassadors of Rumania, Cuba, Mongolia and Nigeria.*

*The visiting troupe is sponsored by NHK (Japan Broadcasting Society), the Japan-Korea Cultural Exchange Society and Asahi Shimbun (a leading daily of Japan).*

*Chairman Han Duk Su of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), President Li Sang Tae of the Art Troupe and other guests, including Chairman Asukata Ichio of the Japan Socialist Party, who were invited to the performance walked up on to the stage after the finale and shook hands with each of them to encourage the students and children, and congratulate them on the success of the performances.*

*The troupe is scheduled to give 52 performances in 23 prefectures throughout Japan during its 67-day stay in Japan until the beginning of June.*

*The photos here were taken at the Apr. 8 performance:*

Chorus — Song of General Kim Il Sung

GIRLS' CHORUS — Accordion Players and a Cuckoo

GIRL'S SOLO — I Am a Bud

DANCE — Let's Sow Seeds of Flowers

TANSO (Korean traditional musical instrument) SOLO — Spring Comes to the Sentry Post

TRIO CHORUS — We Love Our Country Where Every One Learns

CHANGSAENAP (Korean traditional musical instrument)

# *Favorable Reception*

DANCE FOR AN OLD TALE — A Brother and a Sister in Mt. Kumgang-san

DANCE — Top Dance

LIGHT MUSIC

DANCE — A Bumper Harvest to Our Village

GUITAR SOLO — Let's Play

LIGHT MUSIC — Yangsando

ATHLETIC DANCE — Pleasant Camp Life

PAIR DANCE — Changgo and Bell Dance

# Washington-led Tripartite Mil. Alliance Denounced as Modern Version of Mil. Alliance of Germany, Japan and Italy

*The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on April 21 published a memorandum denouncing the ever more undisguised schemings to form a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea. Follows a summary of the memorandum:*

### Formation of Triangular Military Alliance Key Point Of the U.S.'s Asian Strategy

The Americans who battened on enormous profits reaped in the Second World War considered it necessary to control the vast Asian continent for their world supremacy and directed their spearhead of Asian aggression firstly to the Far East, a military geographical vantage.

Having suffered an ignominious defeat in the Korean War, they thought it was not enough to mobilize their satellite states across oceans and continents in establishing their control on the Korean Peninsula and Asia and it is an easy way to bring into shape a new military bloc in the Far East.

The then U.S. State Secretary Dulles said that though there were treaties between Japan and the United States, between Taiwan and the United States and between south Korea and the United States, they were compacts with the United States on three lines and insisted that there arose the necessity to unite them on one line in a certain form resembling SEATO in the future.

He meant by this gibberish the formation of an aggressive triangular military alliance centering around the United States.

The U.S.'s strategy to frame up a U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance was promoted in close link with the formation of a "collective security system" in the Asian-Pacific region.

Their moves to bring into shape this alliance in the Far East became more undisguised with the appearance of the present U.S. administration early in the 1980's.

Reagan told ex-prime minister of Japan Fukuda visiting the United States in early 1981 that Japan's role was to "alleviate the defence burden" of the United States in Northeast Asia in alliance with south Korea and Donnelli, Commander of the U.S. Forces stationed in Japan, expressed his "plan of joint defence front" for a concerted fight of the United States, Japan and south Korea on the Korean Peninsula.

The "plan of joint defence front" of the United States, Japan and south Korea is, in fact, part of the project of the tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea and it marks all the clearer that the completion of the triangular military alliance is the key point of the U.S.'s Asian strategy at the present stage.

### Laying of Foundation of Triangular Military Alliance And "Integration of Military Cooperation System"

The first side of the triangular military alliance system was the "security pact" between the United States and Japan.

On September 8, 1951, the Americans forced the "security pact" upon Japan in San Francisco to bind her to a military alliance as its junior partner and legalised the U.S. forces' occupation of Japan and their military base policy.

On January 19, 1960, the Washington revised the U.S.-Japan "security pact" to fake up a new "security pact."

After binding Japan to the military alliance the U.S. signed a "mutual defence treaty" with south Korea in Seoul on August 8, 1953.

Before fabricating this criminal treaty, the then U.S. President Eisenhower, in his letter dated June 7, 1953, to traitor Syngman Rhee, claimed that the "mutual defence treaty" to be signed between Washington and Seoul would mean the development of an inclusive regional security system and a step forward.

After drawing the sides between the United States and Japan and between the United States and south Korea, the U.S. immediately proceeded to draw the third side between Japan and south Korea.

With the signing of a "treaty" between Japan and south Korea in Tokyo on June 22, 1965, under the direct manipulation of U.S., the south Korean army and the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" were placed under the unitary command of the Pacific Command of the U.S. forces in military operation and a road was opened for the Japanese militarists to stretch their tentacles of aggression deeper into the Korean Peninsula.

Thus, the criminal foundation for the formation of a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea was laid with the conclusion of bilateral military treaties between the United States and Japan, between the United States and south Korea and between Japan and south Korea.

On this basis, the U.S. has strengthened military tieup and "military cooperation system" between Japan and south Korea to bring the triangular military alliance into the stage of completion.

To knock into shape the triangular military alliance the Americans began with the formation of military organizations.

"Security consultative organizations" were organized between the United States and Japan and between the United States and south Korea, which are now operating briskly. There they discuss business-like problems and take steps for the completion of the triangular military alliance.

The moves to establish a U.S.-Japan-south Korea "joint military operation system" have entered a full-dress scale since the "guideline of U.S.-Japan defense cooperation" was rounded off between them in November 1978 and "combat essentials" were worked out to put it into a concrete form.

### "Study of Emergency in Far East" and Frequent Cross Visits between Warmaniacs

The moves to wind up the formation of a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangular military alliance are being hastened under the name of "study of emergency in the Far East" at present.

Through the brisk "study of emergency in the Far East" they are discussing and working out detailed principles of the triangular military alliance envisaging that in case of a war in Korea, Japan would not only play the role of an advance base, rear base, supply base, logistic base and relay base of the U.S. forces but also wage practical military operations with the involvement of the "Self-Defense Forces."

The frequent cross visits between warmaniacs show with added clarity how feverishly the formation of the triangular military alliance is being wound up in the final stage.

Before his visit to the United States in January, Nakasone made a hasty trip to south Korea, carrying with him 4,000 million dollars. That was a military support designed to finally draw the last side of the triangular military alliance with the Chon Du Hwan military junta on the instructions of Washington, and his U.S. tour was a junket of flattery and subservicney to report the results of his agreement with Seoul to the U.S.

The visit of U.S. State Secretary Shultz to Japan and south Korea in February in the wake of Nakasone's U.S. trip, was a tour of war aimed at directly examining on the spot the work of rounding off the triangular military alliance and actively stepping it up.

The scheduled trip of the U.S. President to Japan and south Korea and Chon Du Hwan's tour of Japan, too, are aimed at hastening the completion of the alliance system. This is as clear as noonday.

### Frantic War Racket and "Test Ground of Showdown Of Strength" in 1980s

At a time when the formation of the aggressive triangular military alliance has entered the final stage, the sabre-rattlers in the United States are becoming more vociferous in their war rackets.

The Korean Peninsula is chosen as the first target in the "multi-concurrent war strategy" for unleashing wars in many parts of the world at a time and in the "three wars theory" for igniting wars in the Far East, Middle East and Europe.

Kelly, chief of staff of the U.S. Marines, babbled that the Korean Peninsula is of particular importance in the West Pacific region in the three wars for the present. (Korea News Service, Tokyo, June 16, 1982)

Weinberger, U.S. Defense Secretary, in his recent testimony at the U.S. House Foreign Relations Committee, laid stress on "the strategic importance of the Korean Peninsula", proclaiming south Korea "the first line of the U.S. strategy" together with Europe. (Mainichi Shimbun, February 23, 1983)

Meyer, U.S. army chief of staff, who made a trip to south Korea when large quantities of nuclear weapons were being massed there, blared without hesitation that "should a war break out in Korea, the United States would use nuclear weapons". (south Korean radio "Radio No. 1", January 22, 1983)

American officials, who are running about with bloodshot eyes to gratify their aggressive desire in Korea, even proclaimed the Korean Peninsula "the test ground for a showdown of strength" in the 1980s and instigated the south Korean authorities to set "the 80s as a decade of a fierce battle," zealously egging them on to "unification by destroying communism."

The proclamation of the Korean Peninsula as "the test ground for a showdown of strength" in the 1980s is, in fact, a declaration of another war in Korea.

Under the U.S.'s plan of war of aggression for a showdown of strength on the Korean Peninsula in the 1980s the spearhead and arrow of attack of the triangular military alliance are directed against the northern half of Korea.

With the completion of the U.S.-Japan-south Korea "joint operation system", the "nine-day war strategy", the "three arrows operation", "flying dragon operation" and "running ox operation" are being reexamined and supplemented and war confabs and joint military exercises are frequently held between the U.S. and Japanese masters and the south Korean servants.

Through the annual "Team Spirit" joint military exercises the Americans and the Japanese are putting into a more concrete form the operation for bringing the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" to the Korean front in case of "emergency in the Far East."

In January warmaniac Nakasone brought forward the "theory of blockade of three straits" including the Korean Strait, while talking about Japan's conversion into "an unsinkable aircraft carrier". Then he offered Sasebo Port of Japan as an operational base of the "Enterprise", the largest nuclear-powered carrier which participated in the "Team Spirit 83" joint military rehearsal, made officers of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" participate in the rehearsal and left military bases of Japan to the U.S. as their attacking and starting bases.

### Need to Check and Frustrate Scheme to Form Military Alliance

The U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance may be regarded as a modern version of the anti-communist military alliance of fascist Germany, Japan and Italy.

The scheme to frame it up is a dangerous act extremely jeopardizing peace and security in Asia and the world.

The prevailing situation makes it incumbent upon the Korean people and other Asian people and all the peace-loving peoples of the world to heighten vigilance against the U.S.'s moves to form a triangular military alliance and determinedly struggle to check and frustrate them.

The DPRK Government and the entire Korean people resolutely oppose and reject the scheme of the Americans, the Japanese and the south Koreans to bring into shape a triangular military alliance and call upon the justice-and peace-loving people of the world to struggle staunchly against the formation of the aggression alliance.

If the triangular military alliance is formed, the Korean people and other Asian people will suffer the biggest harm.

The south Korean people should determinedly oppose the U.S.'s moves to form this alliance and turn out more dynamically in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the anti-Chon Du Hwan struggle.

The Asian people should decisively frustrate crafty moves of the Japanese militarists to become the "leader" of Asia and realise their old dream of "the Greater East Asia Corposperity Sphere" with the backing of the Americans by acting as their agent in Asian aggression.

The progressive political parties, public organizations, democratic figures and broad segments of people of Japan should rise up determinedly and sweep away the revived ghosts of the Japanese militarists headed by Nakasone not to repeat the tragedy of the past days when a large number of Japanese young people were driven out to continental aggression and forced to miserable death.

The world peace-loving peoples should actively join the Korean people and the Asian people in the just struggle to check and frustrate the scheme to form a U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance in the Far East, keenly alive to its grave effect and consequences to world peace and security.

Washington should immediately stop the moves to form a triangular military alliance and military provocations against our people and promptly withdraw from south Korea with all their lethal weapons, looking straight at the trend of the times and recollecting the lessons of history.

Tokyo should give up its wild design to stage a comeback to Korea and discontinue its criminal acts rendering the situation on the Korean Peninsula strained and increasing the danger of war.

Chon Du Hwan should know clearly that he will only meet his destruction, if he persist his sordid treacheries as a dual stooge of the Americans and the Japanese and continue to run riot as a colonial servant.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people express the firm belief that the governments, political parties and public organizations of the socialist and non-aligned countries and all the justice- and peace-loving countries of the world, international bodies, international democratic organizations, peace-loving figures and people of various strata of all countries will enthusiastically respond to our call for turning out to check and frustrate the scheme to form a triangular military alliance of the U.S. and Japan and south Korea and defend peace and security in Asia and the world.

(Continued from page 1)

under the wise guidance of the great leader Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Kim Jong Il, have demonstrated that they are conscious of the struggle of the peoples of Africa to achieve a higher standard of living."

On April 26, an order of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was awarded to President France Albert Rene who has visited the DPRK three times in the past, including the recent visit.

President Kim Il Sung on April 24 received the Seychellois counterpart and again on April 26 had talks with him.

The Seychellois leader was the sixth foreign leader who visited the DPRK this year.

He left Korea for China on April 27.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Saturday by the Chosen Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-269-0131-8 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.